

K-575

Circa 1873-75;

St. Andrew's Chapel of Shrewsbury Parish

1882-1833

Galena

Private

The old frame St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Chapel building, built in a simple Victorian Gothic Revival style, is located on the west side of north Main Street. Although it has been converted to a dwelling, it is still recognizable as the building that served Shrewsbury Parish as a chapel-of-ease for over half a century. It was the second such chapel of the parish, the first (K-612) having been located near Massey from c. 1750 until taken over by North Kent Parish when Shrewsbury Parish was divided. Although the tower is gone (though an entry intended to be reminiscent of it is in its place), the remaining, remodeled sections still suggest that the building was a fine example of a small, rural, Victorian Gothic Revival building. Following the precepts of A. J. Downing and others, it made locally rare use of a handsome vertical board-and-batten material for exterior cladding and employed a steep gable roof and tall, pointed windows to emphasize height and a reaching for the heavens. The chapel's three-part form (tower-vestibule, nave, chancel) was typical of Kent County churches of the late nineteenth century. The chapel was sold by the Shrewsbury vestry in 1952 to the Bible Presbyterian Church of Galena, which sold it in 1969 to a buyer who began converting it to a dwelling and removed the tower.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. K-575

Magi No. 1505755504

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Chapel of Shrewsbury; Parish (preferred)Current
and/or ~~common~~ Cleaver House

2. Location

West side Rt. 213, .2 mile north of Rt. 290street & number N. Main Street not for publicationcity, town Galena vicinity of

congressional district

state Marylandcounty Kent

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Ms. Margaret Cleaverstreet & number P.O. Box 31telephone no.: 648-5736city, town Galenastate and zip code Maryland 21635

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse liber EHP 129street & number Cross Streetfolio 340city, town Chestertownstate Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys NONE

title

date

 federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The old frame St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Chapel building of Shrewsbury Parish, built circa 1873-1875 in a simple Victorian Gothic Revival style, is located on the west side of north Main Street in Galena. It has been converted to a residence, the second owner to undertake that task employing an architect, John Paul Lucas of Chesapeake City. The original building was three-part: tower (added in late 1882); main section, or nave; and chancel projection. The tower is now gone, but a one-storey entry porch intended to be reminiscent of the tower is in its place. The exterior walls of the chancel and nave are still covered with the original material--vertical boards with battens having coved edges. The tower was covered with horizontal, lapped weatherboard and had a truncated pyramidal roof. The main section is three bays wide and four bays deep. The original bay division endures on the north side (though windows have been replaced), but the present owner has installed on the south side a long cantilevered greenhouse projection. After the tower was in place, entry was through it into the central bay of the nave's three-bay gable end, which faced Main Street. The presently two-bay deep chancel section is gable-roofed and attached eccentrically to the west gable end of the nave section. It has been extended by the present owner. There was no gallery in the building when it served as a chapel, but for additional living space one has been added at the north side and east end.

(Continued)

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates . 1874–75; 1882

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The circa 1873-1875 chapel building, now converted for use as a dwelling, through the care of the present owner, is still recognizable as the building that served Shrewsbury Parish as a chapel-of-ease for over half a century. It was the second such chapel of the parish, the earlier one having been located near Massey from the middle of the eighteenth century until taken over by North Kent Parish when Shrewsbury Parish was divided. Until St. John's by the Bay was opened later in the century in Betterton largely for summer resort guests, St. Andrew's was the parish's only chapel. Although the tower is gone, the remaining, remodeled sections still suggest that the building was a fine example of a small, rural, Victorian Gothic Revival building. Following the precepts of A.J. Downing and others, it made locally rare use of a handsome vertical board-and-batten material for exterior cladding and employed a steep gable roof and tall, pointed windows to emphasize height and a reaching for the heavens. The coved-edge battens also were used on Dr. Edward A. Scott's office, a small frame building still standing a short distance to the south on Main Street. They are now not seen elsewhere in the county. The chapel building was sold by the Shrewsbury vestry in 1952 to the Bible Presbyterian Church of Galena, which apparently held services there for a time until selling it in 1969 to a private owner who began converting it to residential use and removed the tower. The present owner bought it in 1978.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Annual parochial reports, Diocesan Convention of Easton. Archives,
Diocese of Easton, MD.

Katherine Myrick DeProspero, Typescript of forthcoming history of Shrewsbury
Parish, n.d.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Q. Fallaw, Survey Consultant

County Commissioners of Kent County

organization Historical Society of Kent County

date April 6, 1985

Courthouse

778-4600

street & number Cross Street

telephone 778-3499

city or town Chestertown

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by
an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated
Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and
record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of
individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

The main section is about 24-1/2 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The tower base, which was re-used, is about 7-1/2 feet wide by 8 feet deep. The chancel projection, which since has been extended, was originally about 6 feet deep.

The chapel is a tall one-storey building. Wall height of the side walls on the exterior is 10'-8", and it is estimated that the height to the roof peak is at least twice that. The chancel wing was placed off-center on the west gable end of the main section, evidently to provide space for a sacristy on the north side under the main roof. This area has since been extended slightly. The chancel area does not appear off-center from the interior.

The exposure of the vertical boards of the weatherboard is about 10" (it is somewhat random). The battens are 2-5/8" wide, 1" deep and have both outer edges molded, leaving a center 1-1/4" fillet. There are double 7"-wide cornerboards, with a corner bead, or bowtell, as a separate piece set in at the corners. The cornerboards also have a large bead (3/4") at the first regular vertical board. There is a c. 7" deep frieze board at the top of all exterior walls, with its lower edge beaded with the same c. 3/4" bead. There is a skirt, or band, at the lower edge of the siding. It is not large but adds a strong horizontal line at the base, reminiscent of a water table. Old photographs show that it was treated as trim and painted the same dark color as the other trim, with the main body of the building lighter (but probably not white). The skirting is two-part, a drip over its bed. The foundation appears to extend farther out than the weatherboard itself, and this treatment attempts to waterproof the joint. The boards and battens extend the full height of the gable end, without interruption.

On the south side a 25-foot greenhouse projection has been cantilevered from the main-section wall. It has four double casement windows and three single. The main roof has been extended to cover this extension, with almost the same slope.

At the center of the north side of the main section there is an exterior chimney of parged concrete block, for a stove. An old photograph does not show a chimney formerly in this location. There is also a chimney at the west end of the main section at its junction with the chancel wing. It is for a furnace and built of brick that is now parged.

The chancel and main-section foundation is of field stone with some parging. The chancel extension has a foundation of parged concrete block. The original windows are gone, but over the windows of the east, main facade are large plywood rectangles with the shape of the original pointed windows outlined. This is embellished slightly for the center, higher added window that lights the added gallery, located where the tower would have been.

An old photograph shows that these windows were double-hung, with four lights in each sash and the upper sash sharply pointed. The tower had three levels, as was usual in frame Victorian churches in Kent County. The first level contained double entry doors, each with a tall, recessed vertical
(continued)

panel above a square one, with bold bolection molding. Over the entry was a steep, gable-roofed canopy attached to the wall, with fish-scale wood shingles on the roof. It was supported by brackets and had a pierced, sawn bargeboard whose lower edge was round-headed. At the center of the canopy roof was a finial that may have included a cross at the top. There was a window in each side of the vestibule section of the tower. The second tower level had only a window on the east facade. It appears to have been approximately the same window as used on the nave. Well above roof level (for this was an unusually tall tower) was an open belfry, with corner posts and intermediates in the center of each side, all bracketed. The balustrade was criss-cross between each of the posts. Above a prominent cornice was a pyramidal roof with fish-scale shingles. It was truncated at the top with a small, square flat section, with cornice, above which there were four sections of iron cresting, one section per side. The present owner retains some of the cresting.

On the interior, at the ceremonial end of the chapel there were two platforms. One was entirely within the nave at the west end, and the second was in the chancel. The ceiling is high and covered with varnished beaded boards.

When it was built in 1874-1875, St. Andrew's Chapel of Shrewsbury Parish stood quite isolated on the west side of the road from Galena to Georgetown, just within the town limits. According to the Kent County News, of December 12, 1874, the cornerstone was to be laid on December 31. Just three days before, on the 28th, John W. Ireland and his wife, Mary, formally transferred the land for the chapel (DCB 1/289). It essentially was a donation "for an in consideration of their affection for the said Protestant Episcopal Church." Another, previous transaction was involved as well, one of December 9, 1873, in which the land was transferred from Philip Meddars and his wife and Henry Parr and his wife to the Irelands. It indicates that the original intention was not to provide merely a "chapel of ease" for Galena area parishioners but to establish an entirely new parish. It also indicates that construction had begun on the chapel. Evidently the plan of some to establish this building as the seat of a new parish did not go forward or was unsuccessful. Perhaps the diocese was fearful of too many divisions of the parish, for in the 1850s the northeastern part of the Shrewsbury territory had been broken off and a new North Kent Parish formed. Quoted in the Ireland deed to the vestry is the following language: "until such time as the Church authorities shall in due course of law erect and organize a new and independent Parish, including within its lines the lot hereby conveyed, with the Church Building now in course of erection thereon; but as soon as such new Parish shall be duly organized by a legal and competent Vestry, then ... the said Vestry of Shrewsbury Parish shall by a good and sufficient Deed ... convey said lot ... to the Vestry of such new Parish without other cost or charge than the cost of securing such Deed."

Activity by Shrewsbury Parish had begun in Galena (and in nearby Georgetown) some years earlier. During the early nineteenth century services occasionally were held in the Old Brick Presbyterian Meeting House in Georgetown, evidently to accommodate area worshippers especially in bad weather, saving them the long trip to Shrewsbury Church, which was also at the end of a long lane. In addition, the old church was in poor repair during that period. The vestry is also recorded as having met in Galena (earlier Georgetown Crossroads) from time to time.

By 1859 the rector of Shrewsbury reported that he held services in Galena every other Sunday afternoon, probably on the second storey of the recently-built Shrewsbury Academy on Main Street, where later they were recorded to have been held. The Rev. J. T. Hutcheson, who arrived at Shrewsbury in late 1867, reported resumption of the Galena services on alternate Sundays and believed that "could the people be induced to build a Church, there would be, I think, a large and permanent congregation." In 1869 the Shrewsbury vestry authorized a Galena group to proceed with building and offered to hold the deed. It appears that this new group was intended to become independent, though it never did.

Work in Galena evidently proceeded slowly. At the 1871 diocesan convention it was reported that services were still being held in the "upper room" of the academy building.

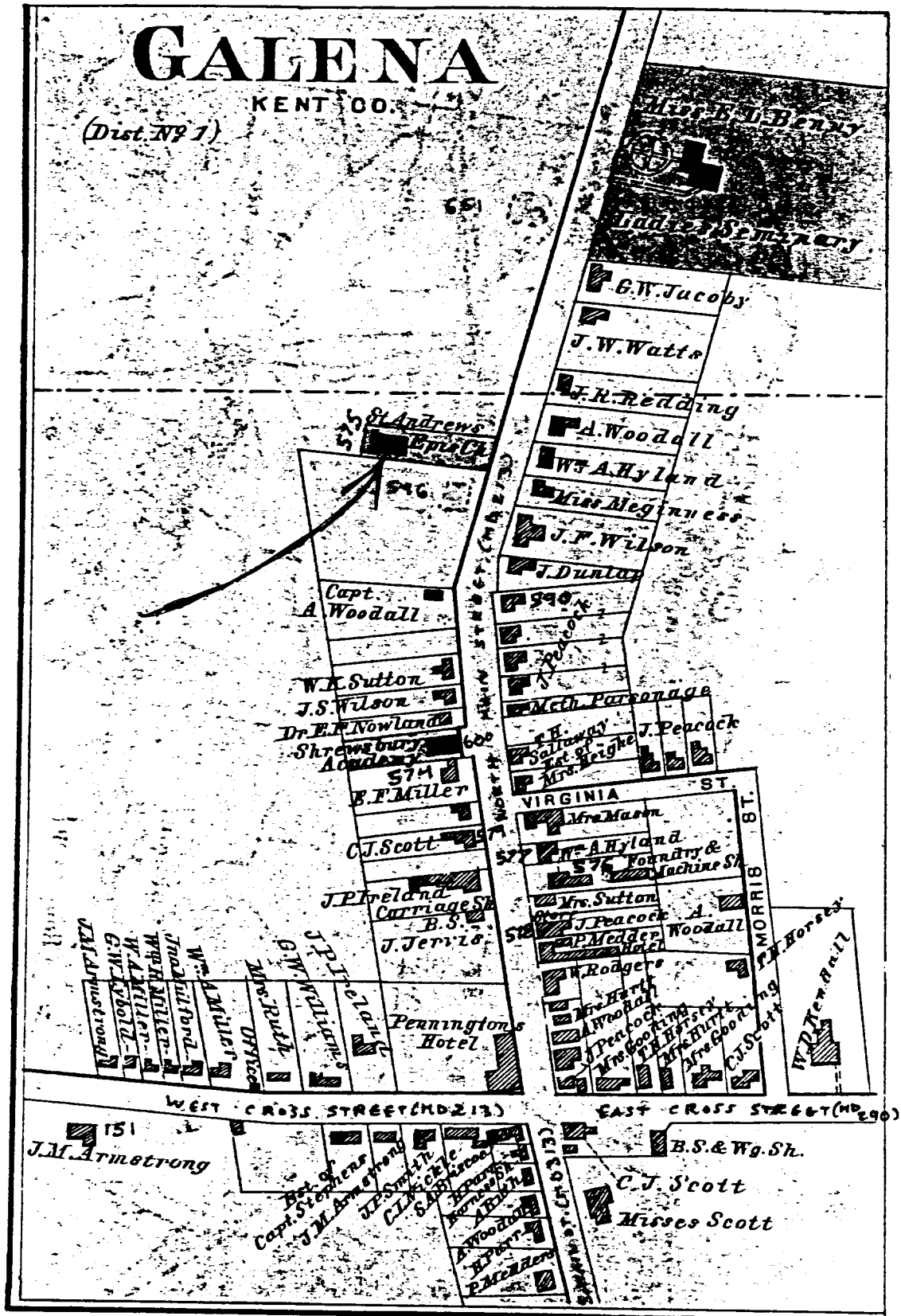
(continued)

The contractor for the building of the main building is said to have been Andrew Woodall of Georgetown, a lumberyard operator, among other pursuits. His name is said by a former owner of the property to be incised on a corner post. The building took a very long time to be completed. The 1877 diocesan report states that the chapel was nearly complete and that a Cecil Countian "has engaged to contribute the whole amount of fitting the chapel with seats, providing eating for about one hundred persons. By 1878 the main building was finished and consecrated on April 6 by Bishop Lay. (DeProspero, p. 203) The rector's report to the 1878 convention stated that "it is free from debt and furnished in neat and handsome style." Donations were received for "a rich chancel window, a full set of communion vessels and a new surplice." The Kent County News of December 23, 1882, reported that construction of the tower for St. Andrew's began on the 18th of December. Completion was expected in three weeks. Thomas Solloway was reported as doing the work, and a bell was planned for at that time. In 1884 an organ was bought for the chapel. In 1880 it was reported that there was a new brick pavement and new fence and that large outside lamps had been installed for the convenience of the evening congregation. Services were reported to be well attended. For insurance purposes in 1881 the rectory was valued at \$1,600.

In 1952, after years of declining attendance and closing of the church, it was sold by the Shrewsbury vestry to the Bible Presbyterian Church of Galena.

According to Kenneth Parrish, a former owner of the chapel building, the bell is now at Woodstock Farm, near Chesapeake City, owned by Mrs. Richard duPont.

(Dist. No 1)



GALENA BUSINESS REFERENCES.

GEORGE STEEL, Manufacturer of, and Dealer in
Pumps of all kinds. Also Repairing done at short
Notice.

GEO. T. McCAULEY, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. All kinds of Salt Meats, Fish, Flour, Meal, Choice Cigars, Tobacco, &c., very low for cash.

HENRY PARR, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sad-

G. W. WILLIAMS, Blacksmith and Carriage-maker. Horse-shoeing and Repairing neatly and promptly done.

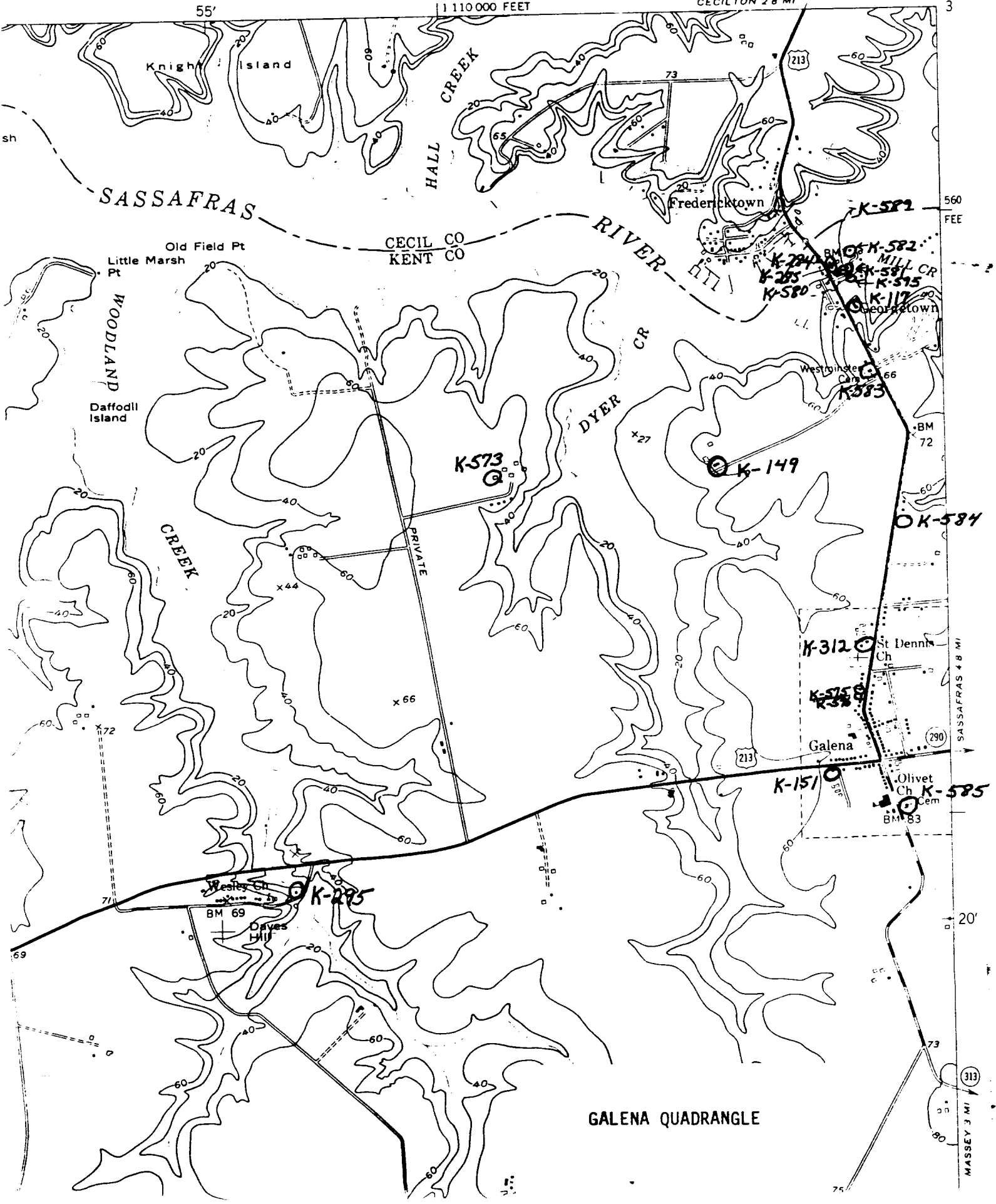
G. W. LYBOLD, Machinist and Engineer. Also Agent for Buckeye Reapers and Mowers and Sweep Stake Threshers, Eclipse Engine, Birdal Clover Huller, Ealien Rake and Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Engines repaired at short notice and reasonable terms.

K-575

1:110 000 FEET

55'

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GALENA QUADRANGLE

MASSEY 3 MI



K-575

St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel

Main Street, Galena

M. Q. Fallaw - 8/5/85

View to west



K-575

St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel

Main Street, Galena

M. Q. Fallaw - 4/6/85

View to southeast